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and enforce statewide prohibition was  
upheld by the state supreme court in  
an unanimous opinion written by Jus-  
tice W. H. Gabbert.

## SUGAR PROPERTIES IN PHILIPPINES, FORMER HAWAII MEN OPERATING

A. D. Cooper Tells of Observa-  
tions on Recent Trip  
to Islands

(This is the second of two articles  
by A. D. Cooper of Honolulu, who has  
just returned from the Philippines.  
The first article, published yesterday,  
dealt with San Carlos Milling Com-  
pany.)

"While in Manila last May, wait-  
ing for a steamer to San Carlos, I had  
the pleasure of visiting Calamba Sugar  
Estate's property, as the guest of Mr.  
Loewenstein, the head of the Pacific  
Commercial Company, who are agents  
and large owners of Calamba, and  
are entrusted with the general admin-  
istration of the place. The plantation  
lies 30 or 35 miles in a southerly di-  
rection from Manila. The main line  
of the Philippine Railway Company  
passes through it, providing good con-  
nections with Manila and also with a  
large area of cane producing country  
owned in little plantations by num-  
erous small farmers. The company's  
property consists of upwards of 12,000  
acres suitable for cane, and they have  
planted somewhat less than half of  
this amount.

"On my homeward trip while wait-  
ing last month for the much delayed  
Persia to arrive at Manila, I made two  
more visits to Calamba, spending four  
or five days there as guest of Mr.  
and Mrs. Campion, whose name will  
sound familiar to Hawaiian sugar peo-  
ple. Mr. Campion went out there from  
Ewa, and had charge of the erection  
of their factory. He made a good job  
of it. They have a fine looking mill.  
It was, like the only two other fac-  
tories of any size in the Philippines,  
built by the Honolulu Iron Works Com-  
pany.

Barkhausen Is Manager.  
"When Mr. Barkhausen, formerly of  
Lahaina, resigned his position as man-  
ager of Calamba, which he held during  
the construction period, Mr. Campion  
was promoted and is now a full-fledged  
manager. He is running the place Ha-  
waiian style with such modifications  
as he believes necessary owing to the  
differences in the growing conditions  
prevailing in the two countries, and  
says that he is using some of Mr. Ren-  
ton's ideas that made Ewa famous.

"At Calamba their one great problem  
is to either develop an adequate wa-  
ter supply or to devise satisfactory  
cultural methods for growing cane  
with a rainfall which in some years is  
poorly distributed and insufficient  
when judged by the requirements of  
cane grown in the usual ways. They  
are making efforts in both directions  
at the same time. The work is being  
carried on with enthusiasm and sci-  
entific precision, and those directing  
it seem confident of success. I was not  
there long enough to form any very  
definite ideas of my own, but hope  
they will be successful both for their  
own sake and because we have trou-  
bles of the same nature at San Carlos,  
only in a lesser degree, and any eco-  
nomically successful solution that they  
may find in methods of cultivation will  
be in all probability applicable in our  
case as well.

"The planters of San Carlos are con-  
tinuing their efforts in this direction  
entirely to the development of water sub-  
sides and irrigation systems and with  
good prospects of success. Experi-  
menting is of course comparatively  
slow work even under auspicious con-  
ditions and a factory cannot be kept  
waiting in the meantime without in-  
curring enormous financial losses. At  
San Carlos we have met the demand  
for the equivalent of an immediate so-  
lution by extending our railroad and  
making so great an area tributary to  
the mill that we are now sure of a  
fair crop at all times except in the  
case of an absolute and prolonged  
drought, such as occurs only once in  
a great while, though droughts of less  
severity are not so infrequent.

Extension Was Painful.  
"This extending of our railroad was a  
painful process, financially speaking,  
but it was the only thing that could  
be done, and is all over with now.  
Calamba is meeting the demand for  
more cane than their own fields can  
at present supply by making cane pur-  
chases from the surrounding country  
as far away as up to 50 or 60 miles.  
It is brought to their factory over  
the lines of the Philippine Railway  
Company. They buy it from the plant-  
ers at a price which gives the plant-  
ers more than they could net with  
their own mills and at the same time  
provides a profit to Calamba, thus  
availing themselves of the main prin-  
ciple on which a central mill is  
founded.

"At Calamba I also met Mr. and  
Mrs. Greenfield, likewise formerly of  
Ewa. Mr. Greenfield is now super-  
intendent of the Calamba factory.  
Their laboratory reports for their first  
season shows that they did very good  
factory work and the schedules show-  
ing their operating crew and costs are  
indications that it was financially ef-  
ficient as well, especially for a first  
season.

"William Fassoth was another em-  
igrant from Hawaii whom I met there.  
They call him a 'division captain,'  
which translated means a section luna.  
He is looking well and doing fine. I  
had the pleasure of riding over his  
section with him and Mr. Campion.

"Near to Calamba is the estate owned  
by the Philippine Sugar Develop-  
ment Company. They have a small  
modern mill, but different in a great  
many ways to what we are accus-  
tomed to. From what little I saw of this  
place, I judge that it has good possi-  
bilities, but to date not a great deal  
seems to have been accomplished. Mr.  
Nickelsen, formerly of Alea, is man-  
aging there, and I had the pleasure of  
meeting him and Mrs. Nickelsen sev-  
eral times.

All Send Greetings.  
"All these people gave me their  
greetings and good wishes to con-  
veyed to their relatives and friends  
here, but so far I have not had an

opportunity of going around to distrib-  
ute them.

"Of course I saw Mr. Fairchild quite  
frequently while in Manila. He is the  
head and active manager of Welch,  
Fairchild & Company, with headquar-  
ters in Manila. His firm are agents  
for San Carlos and the Mindoro Com-  
pany, and he is also general manager  
of the latter place. I twice planned to  
go down there with him but had so  
much to do at San Carlos that I was  
unable to make the trip.

"I wanted to see the place in order  
to draw comparisons between it and  
San Carlos, and was disappointed that  
I was unable to do so.

"Judging entirely by what I have  
heard, Mindoro seems to consist of a  
combination of the hardest problems  
with perhaps the greatest possibilities  
of any of the three large sugar com-  
panies now operating in the Philip-  
pines. They have to irrigate in the  
dry season and to drain in the wet;  
and they have no opportunity of oper-  
ating on a 'central basis' while they  
are finding out how to accomplish this  
and putting their knowledge and ex-  
perience into practice.

"There are no established planta-  
tions around there from which they  
could get cane; in fact it was a wilder-  
ness when they commenced opera-  
tions; and only those who have had  
the actual experience appreciate fully  
the perils of pioneering. The first  
year had a very small crop, they dou-  
bled this the next year, and theoret-  
ically had doubled it again for the year  
just past when a swarm of locusts in-  
vaded the place and ate up all but  
enough to make about 1000 tons of  
sugar. For 1916 I hear that they have  
good prospects for anywhere from  
4000 to 6000 tons of sugar, and it looks  
as though they are really going to get  
it this time, as they are certainly en-  
titled to.

"They have 55,000 acres in fee sim-  
ple, most of it good for either sugar  
or rice. The rivers running through  
the place have an average flow of 100,  
000,000 gallons daily, and the land  
lies so that gravity irrigation is eco-  
nomically possible. Mr. Stodart, for-  
merly of McBryde, was manager of  
the plantation for a year and a half  
and made his mark by the construc-  
tion of upwards of 50 miles of irriga-  
tion and drainage ditches and plant-  
ing over 1700 acres of cane.

2500 Acres Next Year.  
"They will harvest their 1916 crop  
from 2500 acres, and in addition to  
this they have 1000 acres prepared and  
ready for planting. Through carefully  
conducted experiments and investiga-  
tions they have discovered the roots  
of most of their earlier troubles and  
by a scientific application of these re-  
sults they have been able to overcome  
the most serious obstacles, not the  
least of which were tropical fevers  
which caused very heavy losses of  
life during the construction period.

"This estate is made up of some of  
the so-called 'frier lands' that were  
purchased by the government from re-  
ligious orders of the Roman Catholic  
church at the time of American occu-  
pation; and was sold by the govern-  
ment to a syndicate headed principally  
by Messrs. Welch and Haverdave of  
New York. There was a great uproar  
shortly afterwards followed by a con-  
gressional investigation about the sale  
of so large a tract of land in one  
block. It was backed entirely by re-  
presentatives of one of the best sugar  
states. There seemed to be a fear  
that the sugar production of the Phil-  
ippines would increase so rapidly as  
to become a menace to the marketing  
of the sugar raised in the United  
States proper. The sale was in the  
end confirmed; perhaps the owners  
are now sorry that it was.

"I believe they have invested in it  
nearly \$3,000,000 of cold cash, and the  
largest crop they have taken off to  
date is about 1600 tons of sugar. It is  
true that they have now reached a  
point where their prospects for mak-  
ing good seem to be excellent, but it  
should be borne in mind that they  
have been at it for five or six years  
and when it is realized how fast com-  
pound interest mounts up, it will be  
realized that they must henceforth do  
very well indeed to pay even modest  
returns on their capital invested if fig-  
ured from the beginning.

Has Great Future.  
"In the end, Mindoro will no doubt  
be greater than either San Carlos or  
Calamba, because its latent possibi-  
lities are greater. Mr. Fairchild's es-  
pecial problem is to accomplish this  
development in such a way that the  
pioneers will be the ones to profit by  
it, as they are entitled to, and as we  
all hope that they will.

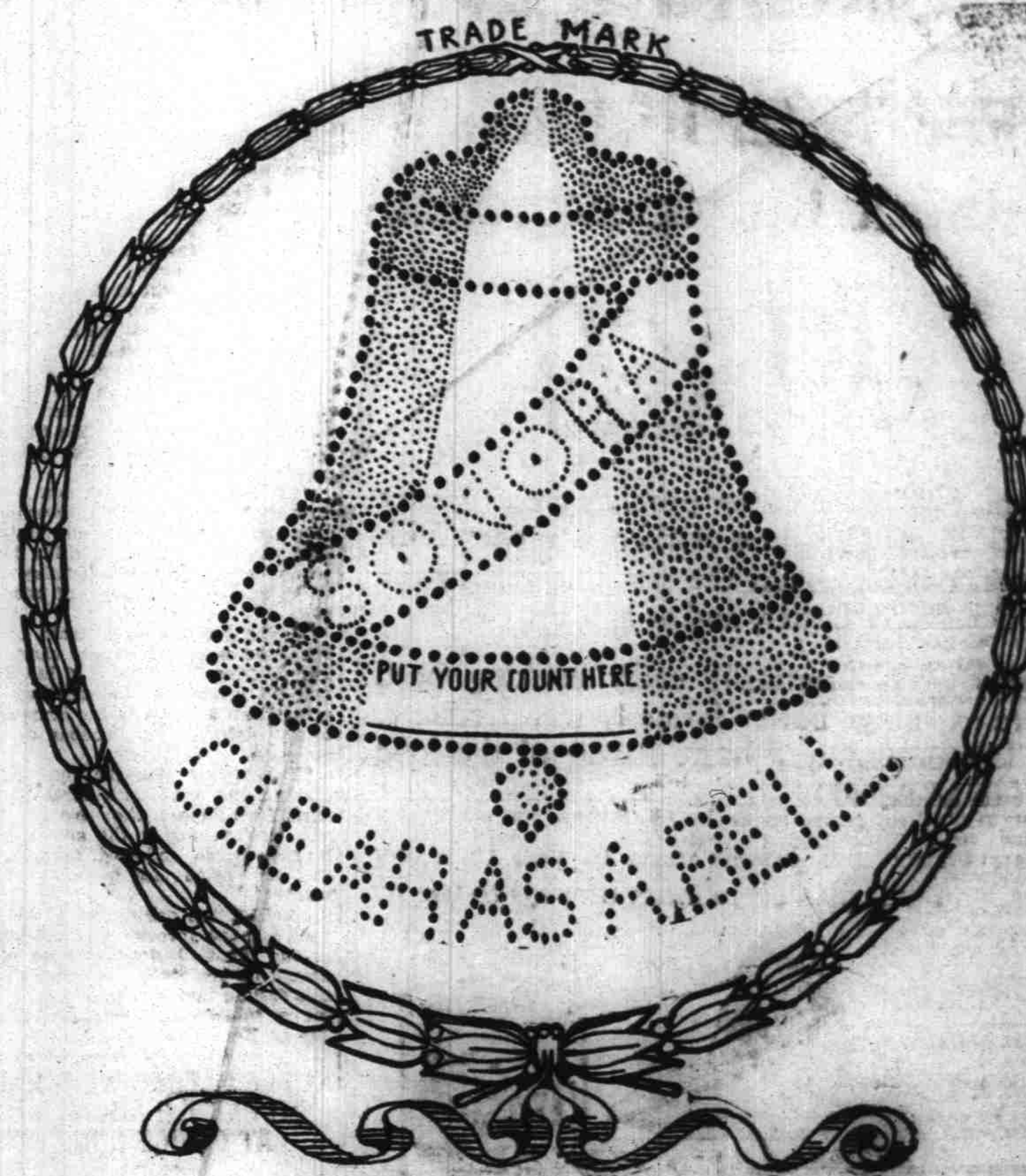
"The plan that he was working on  
when I left Manila was to sell out  
their lands suitable for cane and rice  
to Filipino planters, who were then  
to farm the lands, raising cane on  
the areas suitable for that purpose,  
and delivering it to the Mindoro mill  
under a milling contract, thus virtu-  
ally turning it into a central mill  
proposition. While I was there they  
were doing "a land office business" in  
every sense of the word, and by the  
time I left I believe that they had dis-  
posed of all that they cared to sell  
for the present. Many of the planters  
making purchases were well known,  
responsible people, some of them hav-  
ing considerable means. I talked with  
a number of them in Welch, Fairchild  
& Company's office. They were en-  
thusiastic about the prospects at Min-  
doro. A few of them signed up con-  
tracts for land without even making  
a personal inspection of what they  
were getting. Their friends and agents  
had been over there, and the word  
they received from them was suf-  
ficient. They were not going to run  
the risk of losing the lands they  
wanted by any further delay.

Ready Cash Is Scarce.  
"The most serious handicap that  
Mindoro has in the last year or so  
been suffering from is lack of ready  
cash to turn their possibilities into  
realizations. Last year they secured  
a loan of \$600,000 from the govern-  
ment and this year they got \$300,000  
more. I understand that this in ad-  
dition to the comparatively small real-

## A New Year's Gift For You

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### Count the Dots

This beautiful prize will be awarded to the person giving the correct total number, or the nearest correct total number of dots contained in the above picture for the entire period from December 7, 1915, to December 31, 1915, inclusive.

All the dots inside of the wreath must be counted each day, as the number of dots will be changed daily. Clip the bell from the Star-Bulletin each day, count the dots and insert your count in the space provided on rim of bell, then write your name and address plainly on the lines below, place clipping in envelope, seal it up and deliver to Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, 150 South Beretania Street, either by mail or in person. The contest will close with the issue of December 31, 1915, of the Star-Bulletin, and the last counts must be delivered at the Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, 150 South Beretania Street, not later than 9 a. m., Thursday, January 6, 1916, at which time the prize will be awarded.

Contestants may send in their clippings daily or weekly, or all together after the contest closes December 31.

Back copies may be procured at the Star-Bulletin Office at any time.

Your Name.....

Address.....

No employee of the Star-Bulletin or the Hawaiian Phonograph Supply Company, nor members of their families, will be allowed to enter this contest.

izations in the shape of initial pay-  
ments from the sale of their lands is  
enough to keep things going; though  
of course on a proposition the size of  
Mindoro it is a bagatelle compared to  
what can be utilized to advantage.  
They are selling the lands to the  
planters on easy terms, to be paid for  
in annual instalments out of the  
planter's share of the sugar. The  
contract provides that the company  
will give the land its first plowing  
and allow the planters the use of the  
irrigation and drainage system, so the  
greater the means at the company's  
disposal the larger will be the areas  
that they will be able to open to  
colonization by the Filipino farmers.  
The government has already announ-  
ced its policy of assisting the develop-  
ment of the sugar industry, and as  
above stated has already helped Min-  
doro to the extent of \$900,000, and at  
the time I left there seemed to be  
an inclination on the part of some of  
the leaders interested in the develop-  
ment of sugar to supplement this by  
further aid.

"There are many fine opportunities  
for further development of the sugar  
industry in the Philippines; in fact it  
is now only in its infancy; but every  
opportunity is accompanied by diffi-  
culties of greater or lesser extent as  
is exemplified by the experience of  
the three modern sugar companies  
that I have told you about, the com-  
bined output of which is only a small  
fraction of the country's present to-  
tal output, which is principally of  
moscovado sugar.

"Hawaii is so situated, both geogra-  
phically and financially, that it seems  
destined to play an important part in  
any future expansion there. It is  
noteworthy that of the three modern  
companies, Hawaii has furnished either  
the capital or the management; and  
she has supplied the factories for  
all of them."

during the Civil war and, while a  
resident of Kansas, was appointed by  
the governor of that state as United  
States senator, but the appointment  
was later withdrawn.

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